# Open Gov @ Energy

# Transparency, Participation, Collaboration

Cammie Croft
Senior Advisor,
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"My Administration is committed to creating an unprecedented level of openness in Government. We will work together to ensure the public trust and establish a system of transparency, public participation, and collaboration. Openness will strengthen our democracy and promote efficiency and effectiveness in Government."

President Obama, January 21, 2009





Energy.gov 2010



The Problem





# The Solution: the Energy.gov Renewal Project

Making Energy.gov a cutting edge, 21<sup>st</sup> century online communications platform that provides citizens with a clear, consistent and reliable user-experience wherever and whenever they want it, while also empowering DOE employees with simple tools and straightforward guidance to communicate and interact with citizens and each other.





#### **Our Goal**

Make Energy.gov the resource for energy information and set a new standard for federal web sites.



Energy
Science
Nuclear Stewardship
Public
Services



### Why focus on service?



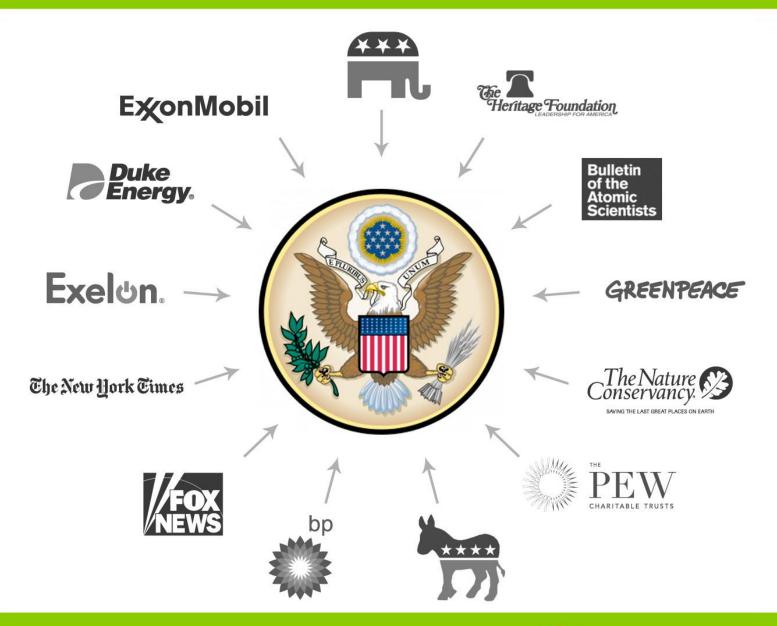
#### The Result

When we address needs at the individual level, we achieve national goals.



# For individuals, the debate on this topic can be overwhelming









### Meet Pete.

- Buffalo, NY
- Contractor
- 47, married
- 3 kids
- Looking for a new truck





# How is Pete affected by energy policy?

- Jobs
- Gas Prices
- Utility Prices
- Economy
- Neighborhood Issues
- Taxes
- Pollution





#### Pete cares about...

 His wallet, job, family, town and nearby environment.

#### Pete doesn't know...

- How to save energy to save money
- Sources of his power
- The cost of energy next year

Sources: HUGE Homeowner & Small Business Owner Surveys, 2010 Public perceptions of energy consumption and savings, National Academy of Sciences. 2010



#### **Public Service**

Rebates on Energy Star Appliances

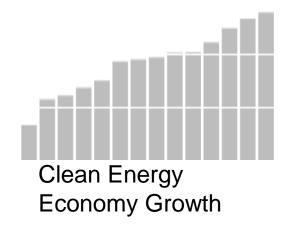
**ENERGY STA** 





#### **National Goals**

Reduced Energy Use, Increased Retail Sales, Jobs & Manufacturing





# Achieving national priorities by supporting local decisions



First Imperative

# Use Energy.gov to deliver local services & information to consumers and businesses.



# A ladder of engagement starts with Energy.gov

#### Inform

**-**

#### Inspire

**→** 

#### Act

**→** 

#### Feedback

- Energy visualizations
- Technical innovations
- Translated hard science
- Contextualized energy policy
- Product penalties

- Success stories
- Projects for individuals
- Educational material

- Energy incentives
- NEPA calls to action
- Social Media shareables
- Contests/Challenge
   s

- Visuals explaining impact on actions taken
- Statistics comparing individual to mass
- Alerts & progress messaging



Second Imperative

# Serve specialized audiences through subdomains and affiliate sites.



Consumers Businesses



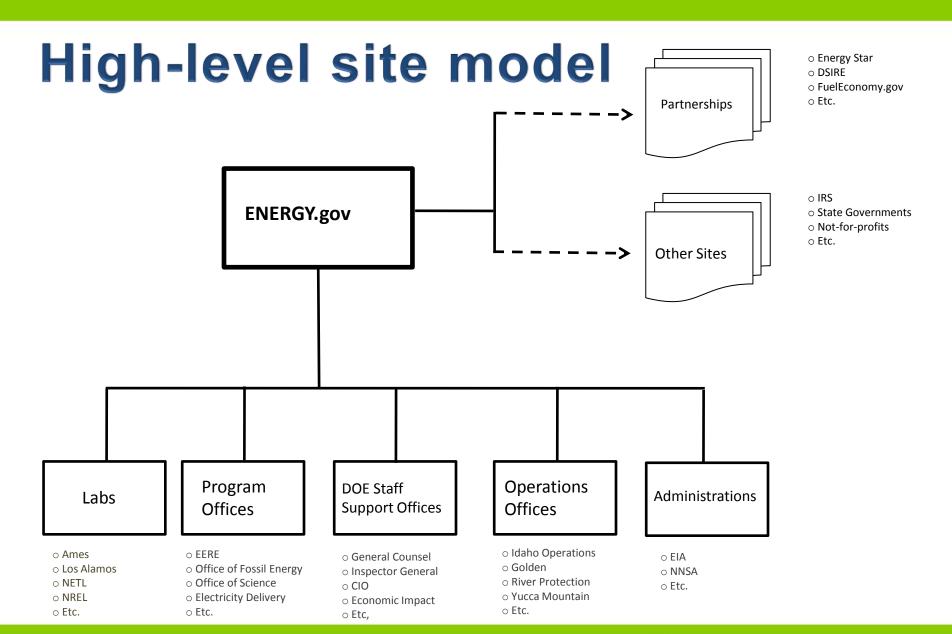
Energy.gov

Researchers
Academics
Policymakers
Advocates
Press & Media
Staff & Contractors
Other Stakeholders



Subdomains Affiliate Sites





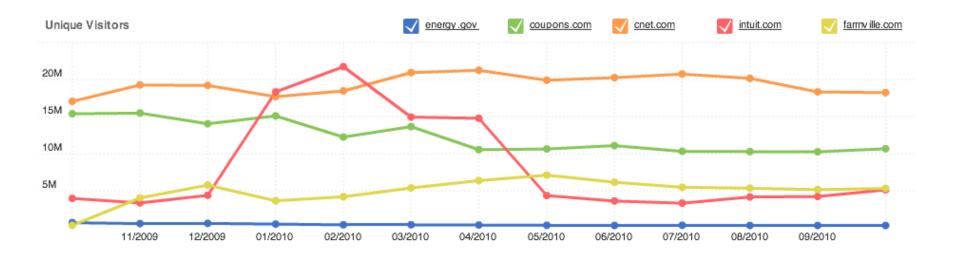


Third Imperative

# Connect with users where they are already engaged.



# Local also means the sites you visit regularly













### **ENERGY.gov Today**





# Digital Features

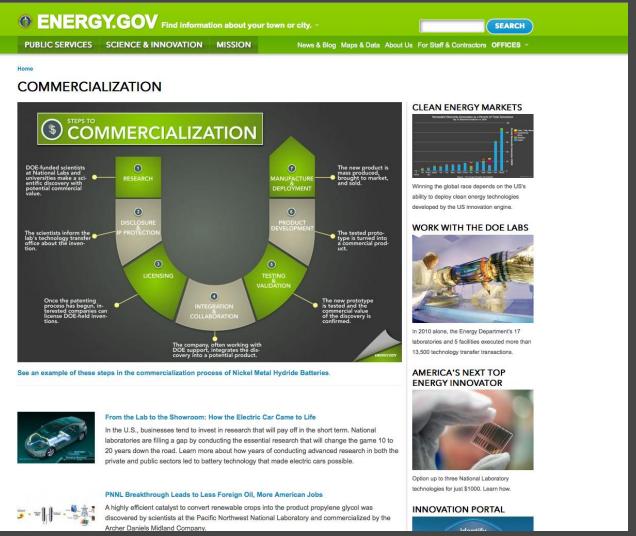
How we're using Energy.gov to achieve OpenGov



### **Digital Assets**

- ENERGY.gov
- Blog
- Social Networks
- Email
- Multimedia (video and slideshows)
- Maps, Data, Infographics
- Outreach/Pitching and Partnerships









SEARCH

Public Services | Science & Innovation | Miss

News & Blog Maps & Data About Us For Staff & Contractors OFFICES

#### From the Lab to the Showroom: How the Electric Car Came to Life



October 17, 2011 - 11:02am



An illustration of the 2011 Chevy Volt, whose lithium-ion battery is based on technology developed at Argonne National Laboratory. | Image courtesy of General Motors.



John Schueler
New Media Specialist, Office of
Public Affairs

THE WORK AT ARGONNE ENDS UP IN THE HANDS OF TAXPAYERS WHO PAID FOR RESEARCH

 Jeff Chamberlain, head of battery R&D for Years of conducting advanced research in both the private and public sectors have crystallized the complementary nature of their work for Jeff Chamberlain, who currently heads up battery research and development for Argonne National Lab.

"In the U.S., businesses tend to invest in research that will pay off in the short term. National laboratories are filling a gap by conducting the essential research that will change the game 10 to 20 years down the road."

That relationship is evident in the energy storage sector, where advanced research has helped to develop the technologies that power many of the products we use on a daily basis. Great strides in battery research have allowed laptops and cell phones to become constant companions and helped realize the long held goal of creating hybrid and electric vehicles.

But those innovations weren't always inevitable. In fact, for the better part of the past decade the general perception was that the electric car was an impractical concept. Lacking in range and too expensive for mass production, the auto industry had all but written off any hope of bringing an all electric model to the larger market. So what changed? How did the electric vehicle go from a failed afterthought to a prime time player in just a matter of years?

#### RELATED ARTICLES



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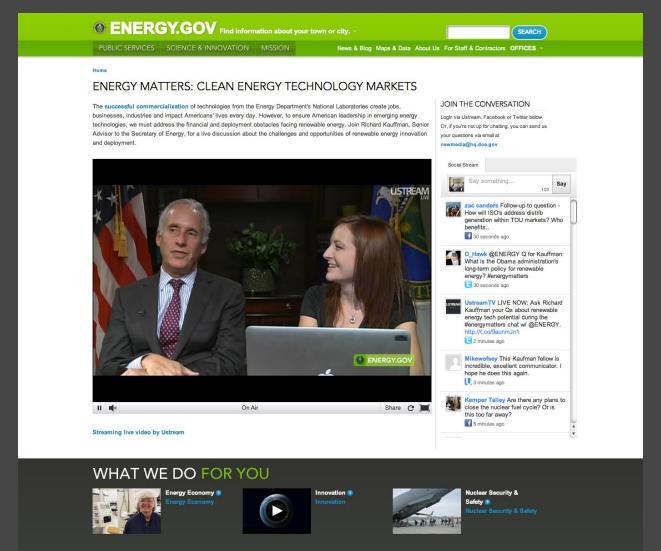
The Department of Energy's Innovation in GM's Chevrolet

Vol

**ENERGY.GOV** 



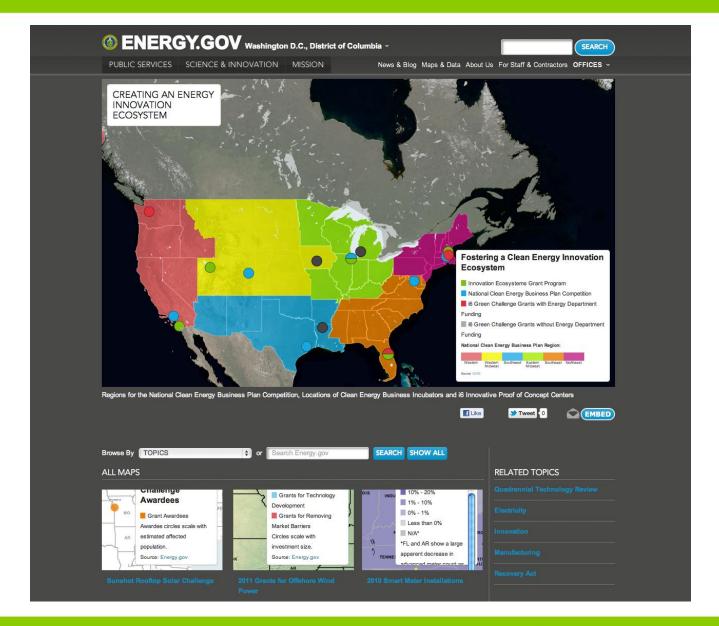






## What's Next?







## Got Ideas?

Share your Open Gov ideas: energy.gov/open

